
Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, '84.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

"BUSINESS."

MONDAY, MARCH 10.—The grain markets were generally under control of the bears, the leading cereals declining rather materially. Receipts fair and exports moderate. Provisions were irregular and weak, closing lower. Cotton was quiet but firm, with a slight rise in options. The live-stock markets were about steady.

In New York, money was easy. Foreign exchange was stationary. Government bonds were lower. The stock market was dull and weak.

Foreign advices were of no special significance.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Grand Rapids Democrat announces that the Michigan State Commissioners to the Southern Exposition have perfected arrangements by which farm and manufactured products intended for exhibition will be received at Lansing and properly cared for until the date of shipment. Mineral and pomological products, also various specimens of wood, will be among the collection. The Democrat says: "Elaborate preparations for the Exposition (Louisville and New Orleans) are being made by other States, but it is thought that Michigan will hold her own."

Kentucky seems to be about the only State that is not making preparations for exhibiting her products to the people who are looking toward the South for homes and investments. Kentucky's exhibit in the Southern Exposition last year did the State much good, but there was no money for such purpose, and the display was necessarily very limited. It was a subject of general remark among visitors that the State of Kentucky, in which the exhibition was held, did not put in a better appearance. It would be a disgrace to the State if she were to appear in as poor plight in the Southern Exposition of 1884. If Michigan is to come down here and completely outshine our own State in the way of an exhibit, the Legislature had better establish a quarantine on the Ohio river and keep out such enterprising intruders. One thing is certain, that Michigan, Minnesota and other Northwestern States, which are interesting themselves in our Exposition, do not propose to let the South take in all the immigrants and capital without a contest. The Northwest has had its own way for a long time, while the South has been unknown. But although the South has shown what she can do in two large Expositions, she will have to continue her efforts if she hopes to bring the tide of capital and emigration this way. The Northern people fully appreciate the advantage of setting out a display of their products and resources. They will go wherever there is an Exposition. We can keep them away from here by shutting up our exhibition, but the result would simply be to abandon the field to them and cut off our own prospects.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL has already made reference to the individual applications for exhibition space from the Northwest. A dispatch from New York from one of our own citizens to Col. Young says that the Exposition may be assured, that extensive manufactures of staples and novelties will be represented here. The representative of one of the largest textile machinery exhibitors of last year announced, on a recent visit, that his establishment was arranging a display in the Southern Exposition of 1884. The manufacturers of other machinery in all parts of the country have expressed a desire to exhibit here again, and every mail brings an assurance of this kind.

While these tokens of approval are coming from the whole country, our Exposition committees are on our streets seeking to raise the last quarter of the sum required for holding the Exposition this year. They are meeting with more or less success, but it can not be said that the response of our people is as encouraging as the inquiries and assurances that voluntarily come from abroad.

In the midst of the up-hill work now going on it is very gratifying to read the words printed in another column from one of the subscribers of this year. He suggests that as many as can do so increase their subscriptions 30 per cent. and end the suspense, and by way of example he increases his 50 per cent. He certainly talks business when he says: "I know the advantage of advertising and of being the first in the field. Let others follow, but let Louisville take the lead—she has it now, but it remains to be seen if she will keep it."

It would be a good thing if some other people about town would again peruse Col. Young's interview published last Sunday, and follow the example set forth in the above words.

THE ALDRICH BILL.

A bill is before the Finance Committee of the Senate for funding the four and four and a half per cent. bonds, which many members of the committee are said to view very favorably. The bill provides that for the four and four and a half per cent. bonds two and a half per cent. bonds shall be issued, having the same period to run; that the holders of the four and four and a half per cent. bonds shall receive at the exchange the present value in cash of the portion of interest payments for which the United States is released by the reduction of interest, and that the national banks may take out a circulation equal to 100 per cent. of the face value of such two and a half per cent. bonds deposited.

According to the terms of this scheme, the Government is neither to make nor lose by the operation; and this of itself is sufficient to defeat the bill. If the Government is neither to lose nor save money, it follows that the holders of the bonds can neither lose nor save money; and hence the bill, involving as it does the encasing of annuities of 10 and 23 years respectively on the two classes of debts, is either a job, or perfectly barren legislation. It is a simple calculation for a Treasury actuary to compute the present value of the annuities, or of the difference in interest; but why should all this be done, and why should several millions in cash be paid out to the Government creditors, when neither party to the transaction is benefited?

Five years ago the 4 per cent. bonds were

sold at par, and now it is proposed to fund these bonds at about 124 into 248 at par. This is the essence of the proposed operation, and it is not hard to guess at the influence which undervalued the nation's credit five years ago, and desires to cash its premiums now. The 24 per cent. with 23 years to run would undoubtedly sell at par, and if available for bank circulation as provided by the bill, would soon stand at a premium.

On the whole it will be better to let the holders of the 4 and 4½ per cent. keep them in their safes.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

No one who has given any thought to the matter, no one whose observation has extended beyond his closet, fails to recognize the fact that public education in the South has since the fall of the carpet-bag governments received a new impulse. The dangers of illiteracy are well known, and the necessity of educating white and black is acknowledged.

The progress of education in the South really dates from 1870, and the great impetus now noticed began with the restoration of local government to all the Southern States in 1877. The work done previously by the Government through the Freedmen's Bureau was of a character to retard the real progress of the people. That organization was an alien organization; it represented not nationality but conquest. It aroused local antagonisms and deepened and strengthened prejudices. It disseminated false ideas of freedom and education and labor among the negroes and stirred up the most bitter feelings among the whites. Altogether the work it did was evil, and only evil, and the effects were lasting. It was an attempt to educate a people by force, in spite of themselves, and it was a failure, so complete that it should ever stand as a warning against any interference with or any assistance to public education by the Federal Government.

With the downfall of the Freedmen's Bureau agencies far more potent were brought into action. From PEABODY and COCHRAN and SENEY and SLATER and a host of volunteers came offers of aid in a form and animated by a spirit that excited the warmest feelings of gratitude and aroused the people from their lethargy. They stimulated the courage of the people, and in spite of the general industrial prostration caused by war and reconstruction, they began intelligently, systematically, earnestly the work of educational regeneration.

To-day the outlook is bright. There is no turning back—no desire to turn back. All that has been done in the past has been done by a prostrate and poverty-stricken people—done in the darkest hours and under the most discouraging circumstances. The Rev. Dr. Mayo, of Boston, in an address pays this tribute to the Southern people who are trying to do what they can to secure a system of public schools:

"It is impossible, of course, to say how much this great rehabilitation has cost the Southern people in money. Outside an occasional gift from the North, and two or three munificent endowments like Yale's, Princeton's and Harvard's, this money has been a home contribution, by a people just struggling up to comfortable living, in behalf of the secondary and higher education, always under Christian influences, and everywhere reasonably progressive. To understand what this effort means, even to-day, is to suppose a State like Connecticut suddenly reduced to poverty; school funds and endowments swept away; with ability, at best, to keep about a three or four months' district school for the masses; with an occasional graded school in the cities; and the upper third of its youth gathered in schools where the widows of its governors and judges and the daughters of its presidents and its families are teaching in overcrowded classes, at wages ranging from three to five hundred a year, with an occasional prize of a \$1,000 salary at the top; and the vast majority of its enterprising boys struggling to get a living, and to 'keep the pot boiling' at home. I know well enough the characteristic defects of this, the upper side of the New Education in the South, and appreciate the great advance that has been made possible in this land. But would I see how a Northern State would do better things for the children under similar circumstances, I must be pardoned for my unaffected admiration of this prodigious undertaking of the leading Southern people since the close of the great war."

A new day has dawned for this section. Industry has revived, commerce flourishes, agriculture is followed more intelligently and more profitably than ever before. Our cheap coal lands, our forests, our mineral wealth, our facilities for cheap manufacture of cotton goods, are attracting the attention of capitalists, and vast changes must take place in the industrial situation in the South in the near future. It is to be no longer a beggar nation, but the States are to be well-to-do and independent, able to care for their own children, giving them far better facilities for education and greater opportunities to secure it.

If the South has, under the most disadvantageous conditions, accomplished so much in the past few years there is no reason to suppose this spirit will fail her now; that she will weary in the work. Such is not the history of education movements elsewhere. Education grows with what it feeds upon. One year at school makes the child more anxious for the second. A man with absolutely no education will not deny himself that his child may be educated, but one who has learned a little, to whom the gates of knowledge have been partly opened, who has had at least a glimpse of the promised land, he it is who will bend all his energies to have his child walk the paths of knowledge which he has fairly closed to him.

We have once before quoted from the report of the Superintendent of Public Education in Alabama to show what is doing in one Southern State, and we refer again with pleasure to this report. The statement concerning the condition of the schools in Montgomery, Birmingham, Eufaula, Selma and Huntsville is especially encouraging, these schools being supported mainly by local appropriations, remember. At the close of the school year 1881-82 in Montgomery there were in attendance 300 white children and 400 black, and the city did not own a single school building. In one year there were in attendance in the five schools 835 white and 893 colored children, or 1,730 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 1,402, and the furniture and apparatus has been vastly improved. The Superintendent, H. C. ARMSTRONG, closes his report as follows:

"The evidences of a growth of sentiment among our people in favor of free education were never more abundant in the history of our State, and the prospects of a grateful educational harvest were never brighter and promising as the opening of the schools, both public and private, indicate during the present year of 1883-84. The Legislature, at its late session, having increased the annual appropriation for the support of the public schools from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and the year 1883-84 is estimated at \$150,000, and I

induce the hope that by its judicious management and expenditure to exhibit results proportionately increased. There is some needed legislation for the advancement of our school system, but there is no reason to suppose our General Assembly as present will defer mentioning it until my next annual report."

Any movement which will retard the growth of this spirit of independence, anything that interferes with local support and local taxation, any measure which lessens the feeling of responsibility, the spirit of necessity which has brought about such results, will do incalculable harm. For this reason the COURIER-JOURNAL opposes earnestly and sincerely the bill introduced by Mr. WILLIS appropriating \$54,000,000 from the Federal Treasury in aid of State education.

One dollar raised by local taxation is worth ten taken from the Federal Treasury, and it will be found that local support will be lessened and local interest will decrease under such a system.

As bearing on this view, we ask attention to an extract from the annual report of the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut, signed by THOMAS M. WALLER, GEORGE G. SUMNER, ANTHONY AMES, STORIS O. SEYMOUR, W. G. SUMNER and EDWARD D. ROLLINS. Referring to the movement for Federal aid, these gentlemen say:

"An invitation was extended to this State to send a representative to a conference which was held in September last at Louisville, Ky., at which this proposition was advocated. This Board had cognizance of this invitation. Without taking upon themselves to speak for the State of Connecticut in the matter, they were unanimously of the opinion that the project was a mischievous one, and that they could not hold aloof from it, unless it could oppose it elsewhere than in a meeting whose apparent object was to combine strength to push it. They, therefore, declined to recommend to the Governor any person as a suitable delegate. No delegate was sent, and Connecticut was not represented. The State of Connecticut has been trying ever since it was founded, at its own expense, to reduce the illiteracy of its inhabitants. It has succeeded so well that now if the Federal Government should distribute \$50,000,000 among the States on the basis of illiteracy, Connecticut would get about \$80,000. This is not the argument against the scheme, for the smaller our share the greater our glory, but all experience teaches us that such distributions of public money are wasteful; that they give opportunities for jobbery and corruption; that they kill the very interests which they are planned to promote, and that they end in deluding the people with their own money."

Let the Southern States follow the example of Connecticut, and try at their own expense to reduce the illiteracy of their inhabitants. We must understand at last that it will be done at our own expense or done not at all. To quote from Dr. Mayo, "No people can be educated permanently by another people." The Connecticut Commissioners are right, and all friends of education should exert themselves for the defeat of the Willis Bill.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Supreme Court decision on the legal-tender case adjudicated on March 3 has already become a subject of political discussion, and he must be blind to the profound significance of the great question which has been opened by that decision who fails to see that in some form it must become a fruitful source of agitation. Two bills were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday proposing amendments to the Constitution. That of Mr. POTTER declared that Congress shall not make anything but gold or silver coin a legal-tender, except in case of public exigency in time of war, and that of Mr. HEWITT denying to Congress the power to make anything but gold and silver coin a legal-tender under any possible circumstances or contingencies. Mr. POTTER's bill was designed to give Congress the restricted latitude allowed by the construction of the Constitution couched in the Supreme Court decision of 1871, but Mr. HEWITT's bill reassured the true and original intent of the Constitutional provisions in relation to the currency, which had been recognized since the foundation of the Union and which was enunciated in the Supreme Court decision of 1870.

There is no doubt that the sentiments, as well as the traditions, of the Democratic party are in accord with the bills of these Democratic Congressmen, especially the latter, and it is unquestionable that they will be endorsed by the best economic authorities.

The people who have not been misled by the revolutionary schemes of the Republican leaders will second the effort to secure the Constitution from the possibility of misconstruction, because they must necessarily see that, under the cover of interpretation some of its most important sanctions and guarantees are being successively destroyed.

It is impossible that any man of sound reasoning faculties, whose mind is not fully occupied by a preconceived bias or theory, could read the currency clause of the Constitution, in connection with section 10, and fail to see that Congress is absolutely forbidden to make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender; but the majority of the Supreme Court has decided otherwise, and the breach they have thus made in the movements of contracts and in the solvency of the fiscal system can be healed only by Constitutional amendment. The value of such a barrier against political license or folly is incalculable. Not to go into the question in detail we may cite only the subject of contracts, which, by the way, is a subject broad enough to cover all corporate securities, bonds, notes and private obligations. If Congress can make anything it pleases a legal tender in payment of debt, it may, if it please, authorize the payment of all such obligations and liabilities, public and private, with a paper currency worth one-tenth of the original consideration, and may, indeed, substitute a new kind of cheap copper tokens for gold and silver dollars. The power to make anything but gold and silver dollars a legal tender is necessarily fatal to the clause which forbids a violation of contracts; and, indeed, in the last twenty years we have witnessed numerous liquidations of old debts in a currency 10 to 70 per cent. below its face value. From such tampering no class of the population suffers so seriously as the laboring class.

It is quite true that there is no likelihood of danger in the early future, nor indeed is there any positive risk, perhaps, that at any time will Congress make a grossly improper use of the new license conferred upon it; but a few people should insist upon having clearly-defined constitutional mores and bounds to protect their liberties and rights, instead of depending upon the caprices of the unlimited "sovereignty" which the Supreme Court dwells upon with such complacency. Of the very essence of popular government is that prin-

ciple under which the people lay down in the organic law permanent ordinances to direct and restrain the several branches of the Government and the safeguards of private rights. Without these the Government becomes a despotism; and as it has steadily moved in the direction of centralization and "the highest sovereignty," the Republican party has been making all the stages of its progress by fragments of these safeguards, these miniments of the fundamental law.

THE German Minister has delivered to the Secretary of State the Lasker resolutions, which were returned by BISMARCK. Our esteemed and respectable relative, Uncle Sam, has received in this churlish rebuff probably the most irritating, the most galling, the most paralyzing insult that he has ever encountered in the whole course of his official career. The cutting part of it is that it is without a provocation, that it is administered with a proud composure and superciliousness by a proud autocrat. Our estimable relative, as we all know, was carried away by grief at the death of Herr LASKER, while a guest at his hospitable board, and with his heart in his mouth, hastened to convey to the highest legislative body in Germany his testimonial of sorrow and respect to one of its most distinguished members.

In this fearful mood his serene Highness of Germany meets him with a glance of cold displeasure, and bids him mind his own business, flinging his obituary offering in his face. Our venerable Uncle certainly has fallen upon hard lines. He was never thus treated before. His best impulses have been met with scorn. His dignity as a gentleman and as a peer of the mightiest has been compromised. Will he submit? We shall see.

LOUISVILLE wants a registration law. It is necessary in order to secure to us the rights of self-government. It is required to limit the evils of universal suffrage, to prevent illegal and corrupt voting, to lessen the power of the wire-pullers and political bosses. It is difficult to see how any man familiar with the condition of affairs in this city can for a moment oppose a measure of this character. But it is opposed, not only openly, but covertly and quietly. An attempt is made to smother the bill sent to the Legislature, and that bill, this is not a mere local measure, it is not simply a measure for the benefit of Louisville, but it concerns the entire State. Each year Louisville's influence in State politics becomes more important, more decisive. It is to the interest of all that suffrage here be not debased, that votes be not repeated, that corrupt methods do not prevail and prosper. The tax-payers of Louisville and the large majority of her citizens ask of the Legislature a registration law, and no reason can be given for refusing such a request. If the Louisville delegation can not unite on such a law, the Legislature should pass the law anyhow, not only for the protection of Louisville, but for the better government of the entire State.

We want it distinctly understood that the fervid extract below quoted is NOT taken from an advance copy of the speech which Senator LOGAN expects to deliver on the Fitz John Porter Bill this week: "Vocal shrieks! There's blood on the face of the moon! Lizard's legs and gall of goat! Hang at it, ye curs! Out, damned spot! What! Bang! Who-o-o-o! Mice-rats all of ye!—Now look! Spartan dogs, I hate ye! Roast ye in deep-downful of liquid fire! Turn the rascals out! Come on, feeble carions, all of ye! Carions all of ye! Carcasses fit for hounds! Goose-fleshed, fevered lepers and paralyzed imbeciles, I hate ye!—More ink!—Emaciated, horned idiots, pack terriers, and gliding ghosts, away! Cap and knee slaves, vapors, minute jacks, naked gulls, and diabolical harbingers of pestilential visits, have at it!—More ink!—Green sickness, carion and tallow-faced baggage, away! Away! No wayen banners foul the sky! Caribbee-backed toads, dove-feathered hoes, and canvas-backed hellions, pale before me! Turn the rascals out!"

Neither is it a gem from Mr. DANA's political essays, nor an excerpt from Mr. RICHIELE ROBINSON's philippics against England. It is simply a paragraph from one of Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN's recently published reveries.

The strikes in Fall River and New Bedford continue without noticeable modification of the strategical situation. The Fall River strike has lasted five weeks, and the spinners claim that they can hold out two months longer. In the meanwhile the stock of print cloths in the Eastern market has increased by 100,000 pieces. The New Bedford Spinners' Union is still able to contribute \$2 per month for each member to their striking brethren.

BISMARCK's organ, the Tagblatt, dictates every morning what the Government of the United States shall do. A bill has been introduced in Congress granting the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company the right of way through Indian Territory, but as BISMARCK's organ, the Tagblatt, has not given its consent to such a measure there is no telling what will become of it.

It is reported that the idea of the 306 medal has at last been applied to something of a useful nature, Mr. ROY, of Colorado, who belonged to that band of Stalwarts having adopted these figures as the brand for his cattle. In view of the merciless slaughter of the original 306, it is appropriate that their fame should be perpetuated on beef cattle.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean holds Mr. MORRISON up to scorn because he "has stood by the New York importers." This is the "broad" place on which the protectionists pitch their arguments. Mr. MORRISON in standing by the New York importers has stood by 50,000,000 of robbed people in the United States.

Ohio never rests on Sunday. Three-fourths of the crimes reported in yesterday's papers occurred in that State. If some of SHERMAN's committees don't hurry into her borders, it looks as if the State will soon be out of killing material.

The package of dynamite which created such a panic at Paddington contained a copy of the New York Sun. It was doubtless illustrated with a picture of one of Mr. DANA's favorites for the Presidency.

His name is VAN FLEET—he was the Treasurer of Huron county—the amount he took with him was \$50,000—he was a Republican, and of course an Ohio man.

THIS AND THAT.

To Blanche, at Seventeen.

(By the Poet of the *Albatross*.)

A year ago, when I was yet quite young, I then believed, from what I'd read and seen, That it was true, as all the poets sang, The sweetest girl was she of 'sweet sixteen.' But since that time I've reasoned with a sage, Who says that acids and things saccharine Are cumulative, and increase with age— 'Tisn't all the sweeter, then, at seventeen.

The Mormon coopers are making fifty-gal. casks.

An English doctor is writing favorably of the use of antiseptics.

CHAMBERLAIN'S JOURNAL has evidently taken on a lady editor. It says the best of life is conversation.

A RIVER is said to be flowing under Indianapolis. The milk men will tap it as soon as the cold thaws.

AN Indianapolis grocer, arrested for selling rotten prunes, was acquitted because his boy clerk had sold them.

THE Kentucky Deaf Mute says: "To one and all of our pupils our advice is, and will always be, 'keep off the railroad track.'"

A WASHINGTON boarding-house keeper collects her bills with a cowhide. It takes a boarding-house keeper to understand human nature.

WHENEVER the Chinese appear to be acting honestly it is always wise to keep a little sharper watch than usual upon them.—(San Francisco Chronicle.)

WHILE our relations with Germany are so delicate, it is hoped that our Rev. Mr. Fulton will control himself and not get up and call Mr. Bismarck a tumor.

POLITZER says of Dana: "To-day he predicts this, to-morrow he predicts that." It is to be apprehended that Mr. Dana will eventually predict This and That.

THE man who is trying to get a post-office started at Hogeys, Texas, should be hauled off. Enough insults have already been heaped upon Prince Bismarck.

TO POETS—We would rather give you \$35 for four lines of poetry than \$4 for twenty-five lines. P. S.—But we don't want either.—(Merchant Traveler.)

A MELANCHOLY man contributes this:

"The cradle warms the coffin cool. Mark where life and death begin. In the mystic problem of existence They are fate's mysterious twins."

CHILDREN have got so thick in Pittsburgh that they can be stirred with a stick. Children, however, are often stirred with a stick in towns much less prolific than Pittsburgh.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has Louisiana molasses on his brand, not on his head, as the type-setter put it. Mr. Arthur would not try to fangle his own hair thus early in the campaign.

THE Democrats might make a short cut in the National Convention by nominating Mr. Randall, adopting the Republican platform and issuing a printed apology for having met at all.

It may be money in the pocket of the United States to go on without a navy. What we really need is something on shore that will knock thunder out of any navy that may come near.

DR. HAMMOND thinks that great harm results from sending children to school at too early an age. The best way to do is to send them out to worry the neighbors. It will help the children and give the schoolma'am a rest.

WEBSTER once suggested that a man who is not true to his private obligations will not be faithful to his public trusts. Does this fit anybody, that anybody knows off—(Nashville World.) No. Nobody that anybody knows of.

A WOMAN should not scream at the sight of a mouse. It is the ferocious animal know right where she is located, after which it may advance with the certainty of death upon its quivering prey.—(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

WHEN a Minnesota citizen has arranged his tornado-insurance, built his cyclone-cellar and said his blizzard catchment, he sits down and wonders what has become of Willy Windom in this Presidential year.—(Fitchburg Chronicle.)

A MINNESOTA paper has dedicated itself to "abolition of poverty, ignorance, wickedness, uncharity, drunkenness, injustice, perversion of law, oppression and all evil." Success to you, brother. The work is light, and it will not take you long.

Girls who write school compositions will find that they can "think of something to say" much easier if, before they begin, they will lay their tools on the window, mantlepiece, or any convenient space, and let it lie until the composition is finished.

MRS. THOMPSON offered a New York Justice twenty-four eggs she had brought in her pocket, in consideration of his promise to go light on her boy for stealing. The New York poets may as well get ready to whang us some verses about a mother's love.

This year will show how the Tennessee press stands in regard to the railroads.—(Nashville World.) The Tennessee press, like the press of other States, will be found standing in the aisle, nearest to the last seat, and waiting for the efficient conductor to read its free pass.

SOMEBODY is recommending honey as the best food. Honey let it be. So long as we can manufacture this delicious article without bees, there is no reason why it should not go on our tables along with butter made without cows, maple syrup made without trees, and eggs laid without hens.

SOME writer says: "If men were suddenly to cease lying, half the conversation of the world would be stopped." Very likely. And if men were then to suddenly begin to tell the truth, the conversation would go right on and we should have so much that we would be about as tired as if there had been no stoppage at all.

THE last of the flood rhymes is contributed by J. B. J. These river poets will not down, but tell us of the flood.

Why don't they tackle in their rhymes the omnipresent mud? That circles round in slimy folds each lowly cottage door.

With loathsome bubbles oozing up from every reeking pore!

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

In spite of his lame leg, Gen. Grant finds it a good deal easier to go South now than he did twenty years ago.

SIGNOR SALVINI has finally abandoned the task of learning to speak English. If he is heard again in this country it will be in Italian, as heretofore.

W. P. ELLIOTT, of Lewiston, Me., is believed to be the oldest editor in the United States. He was born January 12, 1793, and started the Lewiston Gazette in 1811.

GEN. BUTLER is somewhat like "cold souses"—always on hand. He has consented to deliver an oration before the Grand Army of the Republic in New York on Decoration day.

THE fourth lecture in the Kent Club course at Yale will be by ex-Gov. Daniel L. Chamberlain. His subject is, "Greek not a College Fash." A reply to the Phi Beta Kappa address of Charles Francis Adams.

MR. MATTHEW ANNOULD sailed for England Wednesday, not with a million in gold,

but with a sum which will be sweetness and light as the weary years draw on, and will grow irksome. Mr. Arnold's visit to this country was without alloy to him.

Gov. HUBBARD's will, made in 1880, contained a legacy of his law library and \$5,000 to the Hartford Bar Library Association, "as a token of respect for the profession to which I belong, and of my regard for my brethren of the Hartford county bar." In a codicil made in 1881 this part of the will was revoked.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON is not handsome, but good-looking. He has not attempted to replace the leg he lost since the war. He does not look unlike the dead Burdette, except that his head is not so bare and that his whiskers are of a differently tinted gray. He is a very graceful speaker and a pleasant companion.

TOM HUGHES writes from England regretting that he will not be able to visit the Tennessee Rugby colony this year, but feels well represented there by his two sons, four nephews, and any quantity of cousins. He means to form a real Rugby school there which will draw in the sons of Englishmen who are now buying Southern lands in large sections, and there will be room in the school for as many American boys as choose to attend.

GEN. GRANT, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and other members of his family, has started on a tour through the South for the benefit of his health. Notwithstanding the frequent assuring bulletins, there is an impression abroad that the recent accident which befell this illustrious man was far more serious in effects than the public have been permitted to know. He proposes to sojourn a few days at Old Point, and then move southward to Florida, and from there may go to New Orleans.

REV. JOSEPH COOK sketches the British lion in the act of "pearily scratching out of existence, with one of his hind feet, the Dutch colonies in South Africa." The figure is weak, both as to fact and fancy. In the first place, the British lion turned his hind quarters toward South Africa for the purpose of retreating rather than fighting, after once experiencing the Boer's fighting quality. Secondly, Mr. Cook, it is not the lordly lion, but the ferocious hen that scratches the face of creation with his hind feet.

CAPT. W. PAGE MCCARTY, who attacked John S. Wise in his paper, the Richmond Campaign, is, of one of the oldest Virginia families. He was on the Washington Capital with Don Piatt, and was a Captain in the Southern army. He and Wise were college mates. In the celebrated Mordecai-McCarty duel, some years ago, the former was killed and McCarty desperately wounded. Capt. McCarty was second for Beirne, of the State, who wounded Blaine, of the Whip. A duel was confidently looked for as the result of the attack; but, as our readers know, Wise declined to fight—although he has fought.

The editor of the Utica Observer has some style about him. He writes: "The Puritanical nature of color is disappearing in this country, and the love of bright shades and tints is constantly growing and rapidly becoming universal. There is nothing effeminate or weak in a man's desire to dress well. Indeed, it is every man's duty to appear as well as he can. It is nonsense to suppose that a man must be a dun if he is particular about his personal appearance. The time may come when men will not pick out the most ugly colors and styles for their garments, and imagine they are showing their manly strength by a disregard of the love of form and beauty."

DANIEL WEBSTER playfully wrote, in 1805, to a friend: "The discussion you had with the 'Five Ladies of Boston,' on the question as to whether Mr. Webster was a 'plain man,' must have been, I think, very edifying. It requires, certainly, a vast variety of knowledge to manage this question creditably. You must, for instance, know geometry, for how could you speak of the angles of his phiz unless you understood decagons and rhomboids, and chemistry and sculpture and architecture and gardening would all be necessary. If, however, you will admit the reasoning of Granger and Farisian, I can easily prove that I am the handsomest man in New England. This is the process: Boston is the handsomest town in New England; Tremont is the handsomest street in Boston; Scollay's is the handsomest building in Tremont street; Christopher Gore's office is the handsomest room in Scollay's building; and I am (now) the handsomest man in Christopher Gore's office; ergo, I am the handsomest man in New England."

ABOUT WOMEN.

A New York girl has just enjoyed the triumph of having the biggest wedding in that city for years. She whispered around that the man she was to marry had a second wife somewhere, who would most likely be on hand to interrupt the ceremony. The church was crowded.

THE Paris Figaro says: "Mrs. Morton's husband, being a partner in a large commercial firm in New York, can afford to devote large sums of money to his wife's receptions. Mrs. Morton gives balls at which the Boston flourishes and from which flirtation is by no means banished." But are these festivities proper at a time when Mr. Morton should be engaged in avenging the wrong that the American hog has received at the hands of France?

One of Mrs. Carlyle's letters, recently published, throws some light on her personal habits. "I spend my life," she writes, "chiefly in writing letters, smoking cigarettes, and loving the devil out of a Yorkshire kitten—as credible an account of one's self as my husband's, anyway, who spends his life, he writes to me, 'chiefly in sleeping and in drinking new milk under new forms.' Very bil

THE RAILROADS

Passenger Agents of Eastern Lines Meet in Chicago Yesterday With the Usual Result.

Short Sketch of the Mexican Central, From Its Inception, in 1880, to Its Completion, Last Saturday.

Plan of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe for Providing and Maintaining Hospitals for Employees.

Latest Track News From All Sections of the Country, by Telegraph and Otherwise.

LOCAL, GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A meeting of Eastern passenger agents was held this evening. The difficulty between the Alton road and Eastern lines, regarding the sale of St. Louis tickets to New York at the lowest differential rate, was laid over till to-morrow.

It was announced that Commissioner Fink had decided to settle the Buffalo differential matters upon the basis of business done by all lines in interest since last July, and to this end it was resolved that all lines report to Mr. Fink the sale of tickets to Buffalo from Chicago to Buffalo since July 1, 1883.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago and Alton has let contracts for the construction of a number of new bridges along its line.

The O. and M. sent out a full train for St. Louis last night. Every berth in the sleeper was occupied.

The President of the Trunk-lines meet to-morrow at Commissioner Fink's office to canvass the situation.

The Graun Opera Company arrived yesterday from Chicago over the Louisville, New Albany and Nashville.

The Continental fast freight line received the contract for a shipment of 750 tierces of lard from this city to the East yesterday.

After many vicissitudes the Jellico mine is authoritatively reported, in good condition, and through cars are running to Knoxville.

Twelve engines and train crews are idle on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis road as a result of the miners' strike in the block-coal regions.

The earnings of the Illinois Central road for the month of February were \$297,942, against \$274,263 in February, 1883, a decrease of \$23,679.

During the month of February, 1884, the Western Railway Working Association, at Chicago, weighed 41,739 cars, against 32,640 for the corresponding month last year—increased, 8,099.

The earnings per mile of the Louisville and Nashville road for the month of January were \$502. For the same month in the preceding year, beginning with 1878, the earnings per mile were \$511, \$492, \$509, \$441, \$476, \$552.

The estimated earnings of the Illinois Central for the month ending Feb. 29 were: Freight, \$591,842; passenger, \$21,200; miscellaneous, \$119,800; total, \$732,842; total for corresponding month last year, \$724,263; decrease for current year, \$8,579.

The third annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Employees' Relief Association, which includes the relief, savings and building features, has been printed in pamphlet form. It says that 15,839 insurance policies were in force at the close of the last fiscal year.

Commissioner Fink has asked the General Freight Agents of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois roads to meet him at Chicago on March 13, to consider revision of west-bound freight rates from the Trunk-line terminals to the more important points in the above-named States.

The tariff agreement between the Monon and the Big Four will be carried out in a few days, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Some minor delay in the rolling-stock has caused a delay in the carrying out of the agreement.

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An official circular from Commissioner Fink's office announces that "any packages containing articles belonging to the classes specified in the tariff for the highest classed article contained therein; except that no shipment of any one class or several classes will be taken at less than 100 pounds at first-class rates." The Commissioner instructs that the above shall be peremptorily inserted in all west-bound bills of lading.

During the week ending March 8 the total shipments of flour, grain and provisions over the eight roads leading east from Chicago amounted to 44,175 tons in the week ending March 1. The percentage awarded each road was as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 8.4; Chicago and Atlantic, 15.7; Chicago and Great Trunk, 9.4; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, 4.7; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 21.2; Monon, 18.1; New York, York, Chicago and St. Louis, 14.1; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 10.8.

The General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company's lines is quoted as saying that there is no dissatisfaction over the order of Manager McCrea regarding the inspection of sleeping-car berths. He admits the order has been issued, and that the car conductors failed to report the full number of passengers. If Mr. Ford will keep his ears open as he travels over the country, he will soon satisfy himself that the order, if persisted in, will impair the business over their lines.—Indianapolis Journal.

The President of the Alabama Railroad Commission has notified the railroads entering Birmingham that they must erect a suitable passenger depot, and that a failure to do so will result in the suspension of the line. Of course the President is not a builder, nor deals in lumber and other building supplies, nor has he a near relative who will be profited by the erection of a new passenger station at Birmingham. Of course not a word of the kind is intended to the nation, between the lines of the "notice" a careful observer can not fail to see "come and see me if you don't want to build a new passenger station."—Atlanta Constitution.

This report of the Pennsylvania road for 1883 says that there were handled on the three divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie, 1,774,192 pieces of baggage, as against 1,728,624 in 1882. The entire payments for lost and damaged baggage amounted to \$1,262. The number of tons of freight moved over the Pennsylvania lines was 21,674,160 tons; for the previous year, 20,360,389 tons, showing an increase of 1,313,771 tons, or 6.45 per cent. There were 1,380,730 tons of local freight. There were built at the shops at Altoona for the use of the road 118 locomotives.

The recent trip of the Mexican midget from this city to Cincinnati will probably be remembered by an elderly lady who accompanied the midget's mother in the Pullman car. This lady claimed that she had been robbed of \$300, and accused the porter of the theft. After she had told everybody in the car of the alleged theft, and almost all the passengers had left the car, she found the money in her pocket, leaving the passengers to believe that the porter was guilty. It is understood that the Pullman Company, in behalf of the porter, will prosecute the lady for defamation of character, to serve as an example to the many who claim that they have been robbed in the cars, and to accuse the poor, indefensible porters of the thefts.—Chicago Times.

Freight shipments west of New York. Commissioner Fink has issued a report of the shipments of freight from New York to points West during the year ending December 31, 1883. The total shipments by all the lines amounted to 997,034 tons. Of

this amount Chicago received 188,944 tons; Cleveland, 49,907 tons; St. Louis, 67,718 tons; Peoria, 2,853 tons; St. Paul, 2,572 tons; Cincinnati, 2,572 tons; points south of Ohio river at Louisville, 2,853 tons; Detroit, 18,835 tons; Evansville, 5,402 tons; Detroit, 41,831 tons; Nashville and Memphis, 4,496 tons; Indianapolis, 20,459 tons; Buffalo, 2,853 tons; points west of Chicago, 2,853 tons; points south of Ohio river at Louisville, 2,853 tons; Evansville, 5,402 tons; Nashville and Memphis, 4,496 tons.

Chicago's percentage of the business was 18.8 per cent.; Peoria, 58 per cent.; Missouri river points, 0.61 per cent.; St. Louis, 67.7 per cent.; Cleveland, 4.99 per cent.; Cincinnati, 6.49 per cent.; points south of the Ohio river at Cincinnati, 0.26 per cent.; Louisville, 1.84 per cent.; points south of the Ohio river at Louisville, 0.29 per cent.; Evansville, 0.54 per cent.; Nashville and Memphis, 0.44 per cent.

The four trunk-lines west of New York city have the following percentages, respectively: New York Central, 31.90; Erie, 37.71; Pennsylvania, 25.40; Baltimore and Ohio, 4.80.

TO PREVENT RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

(New York Times.) Railroad spikes pull out of the ties and press the iron wheels of the cars down on the spreading of rails, for this reason, is one of the principal causes of railroad accidents. The principal cause of railroad accidents is the "locking bolts" on the curves, switches and frogs of the elevated roads, where the great weight of the cars is concentrated.

These are the device of Capt. Thomas J. Bush, of Lexington, Ky., and are without heads. They are put in from the upper side of the tie. The holes are bored vertically on either side of the rail in the places where the spikes would go. They cross under the rail, forming the letter X. The bolts have threads turned on the upper ends, which are bent so as to cause the nuts, when the bolts are inserted at angles, to come squarely down on the flange of the rail.

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A BIRTHDAY FEAST.

A Grand Dinner at Alexander's Hotel Yesterday in Honor of Mrs. Mary Alexander—The Dinner and the Entertainment.

Yesterday was a feast-day at Alexander's Hotel. That is not uncommon at this famous hotel, where good cheer and good living are the order of the day, but good and every day. But good as all are, this was an exception. It was better than any in the past, and it will be hard to surpass, if it can ever be done, in the future.

The occasion was the birthday of Mrs. J. B. Alexander's birthday. The cuisine was perfect, the guests numerous and willing to be entertained, and the host and hostess willing to entertain.

There were 450 guests, and to say that any one was not more than pleased with his reception would be to leave veracity entirely out of consideration.

The dinner was a feature of the entertainment. It was a dinner that for old-fashioned abundance and seasoning of the heartiest hospitality would have done credit to the Thanksgiving efforts of the proudest of the proud old line of New England housekeepers. The menu was perfect. In variety and preparation there was nothing left to be desired, for all the good things that came to the kitchen of the hotel had been selected, and the French cook brought his art to add the supplementary excellencies so dear to the epicure.

Diamond-backed terrapin soup and Blue Point oysters headed the list, and *pate de foie gras* and lobster salad, with mallow ducks and broiled prairie chickens straggled along in the rear. Potomac shad, roast lamb, with mushrooms and chicken salad, and everything else that the market could afford, were served with the most scrupulous attention. Each and every dish was perfect in its way, and the table was covered with the most beautiful of the large tables. On them the skill of the French chef was seen in the arrangement of the things of beauty that were, happily, not designed to last forever. By their sides were arranged hams and cold beef garnished with sweets, each a work of art.

The handsome dining hall was decorated with wreaths and plants, and from 1 to 5:30 p.m. the guests were seated at the tables. As soon as they were seated at the tables bills of fare, hand-painted in elegant designs, were given to them, and the guests were given a card, which they had to hand to the waiter to get their order and eat everything in the house. Time was no consideration, and, being so, the guests were not in a hurry to get their order and eat everything in the house. Time was no consideration, and, being so, the guests were not in a hurry to get their order and eat everything in the house.

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